Page 2 May 7, 2002

AMENDMENTS

A replacement specification is enclosed herewith. The amendments discussed below have been made and no other changes have been made to the application.

The description of the figures on page 4 has been amended to include the text description appearing on Figures 1 and 2 as originally filed. In addition, the figure previously appearing on page 13 (discussed above) has been designated as Figure 3 and the description appearing on page 13 has been inserted into the Figure 3 legend. No new matter has been added.

Copies of page 4 and Figures 1 and 3 (previously page 13) with the corrections indicated thereon are enclosed herewith.

Figures 1 and 2 have been redrawn and the text appearing at the bottom of Figure 1 has been deleted and has been inserted into the legend for Figure 1.

The remaining pages of the specification have been renumbered accordingly. No other amendments have been made and no new matter has been added.

We apologize for the confusion caused by the inadvertent insertion of blank pages within the specification.

Yours truly.

ADE & COMPANY

Per

DR. MICHAEL R. WILLIAMS

DIRECT LINE (204) 957-8364 FAX NO. 942-5723

e-mail williams@adeco.com

MRW/ts

- (b) selecting at least one decendant of said cross, said decendant producing seeds having a linolenic acid content of greater than 65% relative to the total fatty acid content of said seed,
- (c) the flax plant is self-pollinated and, therefore, the linolenic content ofseed progeny of M 5791 is stable.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15

20

TABLE 1 shows the fatty acid composition of major seed oils.

TABLE 2 shows fatty acid composition and iodine value of linseed flax and high linolenic flax (M 5791).

TABLE 3 shows the linolenic acid content of Canadian Flaxseed by province.

TABLE 4 shows linolenic acid content of four widely grown Canadian flax cultivars in flax co-operative tests.

TABLE 5 shows the analysis of linolenic acid content of M5791.

TABLE 6 shows the linolenic acid content of M5791 in field scale tests.

FIGURE 1 shows the structural formula for fatty acids. The first number (before the colon) gives the number of carbon atoms in the molecule and the second gives the number of double bonds. ω 3, ω 6, and ω 9 indicate the position of the first double bond in a given fatty acid molecule.

FIGURE 2 shows the elongation and desaturation of n-6 and n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids.

FIGURE 3 shows the pedigree of high linolenic flax M 5791.